WOMAN'S WORLD.

It is intended that these columns shall record Wos an work in all the varied fields of usefulness, | work. reflect opinion respecting women, and voice the views and thoughts of women. It is hoped that they may in some measure encourage and strength. on women in every worthy effort, aid them in solv. ing the problem of self-support, protect ithem through knowledge of forms of business and 'law impire them to attain to their rightful position, and thus through enlightened, elevated woman; good ennoble the home, the race, the Nation.

"Woman's World" is wide. As wife, as mother, as home-maker, as worker, as educator, as philanthropist, as comrade, as citizen, and as a human being, woman is everywhere building for herself and per generation. From all sections of this world. bris: reports of individual an organized work, news items, thoughts. suggestions and inquiries are invited for these columns. address all such communications to

FLORENOE M. ADKINSON.

Mrs. I. May Wheeler addressed the Chicaro Philosophical Society last evening on "The Condition of Woman under the Fall."

The selection of Miss Lizzie Callis as State Librarian for another term is in the line of Civil Service reform. She has been an efficis at officer and her experience will enable her to render still better service.

The old spirit of religious intolerance and persecution which has been manifested in New England a number of times in its history, is yet alive in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, which has declined to grant the petition of the officers of the First Congregational Church of Nantucket that its minister, Louise M. Baker, might perform the marriage ceremony.

Under a resolution offered by Representa-tive States of Frankfort, the following mem-bers of the House were on last Tuesday apperted on the joint committee on womens Claims: Messrs. Staley, Toner, Jameson, Linsday and Brownlee. This committee is now complete and ready to consider the matters which Indiana women may desire to bring before the Legislature.

The meeting of the Indianapolis Equal Buffrage Society to morrow afternoon promises to be unusually interesting. The sub-ject, for discussion will be "Why do women wish the ballot," and a number of promiment ladies have promised to answer from their respective standpoints the question "Why do I want to vote?" The meeting ill ! a held in the club room at Plymouth Chuich at 3 o'clock.

In the hands of Mre. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Our Herald has been metamorthirty-two pages, with illustrated cover. The | the State, and she proceeded to give the January sesue, Vol. 1, No. 1. contains a Fouse reasons for adopting the bill and stetch of Lucretia Mett by the editor and a | why it was desirable to have such a biil sariety of original and selected matter re- | cass. She claimed that the introduction lating to the interests of wemen in the world of female suffrage in municipal political and in the rome-an admirable piece of | would have a tendency to hanish political thoughtful, refined magazine woak. The as well as moral correction, and would New Era is published at Chicago, but Mrs. Harbert should be addressed at Evanston,

At the recent Washington Convention of gress to pass the bill for the submission of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Legislatures of the several States and declaring that to make sex a qualification for the exercise of the right of suffrage is to degrade one half of our people by disfranchisement and to deprive the other half of the very power necessary to their success as builders of a republican form of government. Also a resolution regretting the death of Hon. Henry Fawcett: Wendell Phillips, Senator Anthony, Madame Mathilde Anneke, Frances D Gage, Sarah Pagh, Elizabeth T. Schenck, Rate Newell Doggett, Laura Giddings Julian, Judge Folger, Bishop Simpson and William Henry Chauning as an irreparable loss to the movement and expressing sympathy with their families and friends and gratitude for their life long services for the elevation of woman. The last resolution we quote in full, "That we note with great satfaction the growth of sentiment favorable to woman suffrage in the W. C. T. U., and that we thank them heartily for the recent memorial to Congressn in benslf of the

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton presided over the public sessions, and despite her ad-She opened and closed the convention with forci ble speeches, made a strong argument on the theological resolution and gave an able address on the "Limitation and disabilities of sex."

The religious resolution which after spirited discussion eliciting a variety of opinion, was laid over for further thought and invessigation, and which has excited considerable comment, reads as follows:

Whereas, the dogmas inculcated in religions creeds derived from Judaism, teach that woman was an afterthought in creation, her sex a misfortune, marriage a condition of subordination and maternity a curse are contrary to the law of God as revealed in mature and the precepts of Christ; and Whereas, these dogmas are an insidious

son, sapping the vitality of our civiliza-on, blighting women and laying their palsying hand upon humanity; therefore Resolved. That we denounce these dogmas wherever they are enunciated, and we will withdraw our personal support from any organization or person so holding and teach-

Resolved. That we call upon the Christian ministry, as leaders of thought, to teach and enforce the fundamental idea of creation, that man was made in the image of God, male and female and given equal dominion And further we invite their co-operation in securing the recognition of the cardinal int of our creed that tn true religion, there is neither male nor female, neither bond nor free, but all are one."

Mrs. Stanton explained that this resolution is not an expression of antagonism to religion but a protest against false teachings and an enunciation of the doctrine of equality. She objected to theologians who persisted in quoting texts which seem to give men authority over women instead of consulting Gen. i. 21, 28. It is important, she said, that women should study the position assigned them in creeds and canonical law, and hould understand the danger of ecclesiasti-

Mies Frances E. Burr of Hartford, Connecticut was the stenographic reporter of the convention, and the proceedings will be published in the New Era for February. The convention was not as largely at-tended by western women as heretofore. Indiana having no representative and Illi-

nois but one, Dr. Alice B. Stockham. Mrs. May Wright Sewall was re-elected chairman of the executive committee. A private letter from Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage says: "The convention was as usual quite a success in moving thought. Our women grow broader as they see more clearly the causes of woman's degradation.

The resolution for a sixteenth amendment will be brought up by the Senate committee baying it in charge sometime soon, and will be pressed to a vote. We hope at least

to compel the 48th Congress to put itself on record. If the Republican party is wise and hopest for a resurection in '88 it must submit the smendment, but I doubt its wiedom. Should it not do so, the Democrats will have a splendid opportunity for retaining themselves in power by adopting woman's cause as their own. Should they not do so, the time is near at hand for the ormation of a new party, whose basis shall a recognition of the rights of all citizens."

General News Notes.

INDIANA .- Mrs. R. A. Larimer, assistant itor of the Lawrenceburg Press, has taken tire control of the paper during the ab-

Work, which opened a few weeks ago. succeeding, and solicits consignments of

ILLINOIS -Mrs. H. M. Tracy Cutier will edit a column entitled "Woman at Home" in the Fruit Growers' Journal, of Cobden. TEXAS. - The birl to require chiefs of State departments to employ ladies for one-half

their clerkships, passed the Senate Jan. 27, by a vote of nineteen to ten. OREGON .- A bill to extend the elective ranchise to women was introduced in the Senate, Jan. 21, on the ground that under the State Constitution the Legislature has power to enfranchise women.

VERMONT .- The first annual meeting of the State Woman Suffrage Society was held at Barton's Landing with a large attendance, good addresses and resolutions Mr. C. W. Wyman, of Brattleboro, was elected Presi-

MASSACHUSETTS -The annual meeting of the State Woman Suffrage and the School Suffrage associations were held at Boston last week. The series of meetings in differthrough February. About sixty meetings have been held since Oct. 13 .-- Miss Anna Jaques, who by a gift of \$25,000 established the hospital in Newburyport which bears her name, died at her home in that town a few

NEW ORLEANS -Miss Katie Blackman has composed a musical morceau called "Carni val Chimes," which will be played by the Mexican Band at the Exposition. Miss Blackman has donated the proceeds of the sale of her music to the Woman's Department of Louisiana. - A department of literature of the New Orleans Exposition has been opened in the Woman's Department' and it is daily increasing in interest and importance. Contributions are desired from female authors, their publishers and their friends. Publications should be sent by mail or express, addressed to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Woman's Department, World's Exposition, New Orleans. Mrs. Howe hopes that the newspapers of the country will give this announcement wide publication, as there are many States from which no contributions whatever have been received. A department of science, under Mrs. Ordway. has been inaugurated, and for this a similar appeal is made.

Kansas.-The State Woman Suffrage Association convened in Topeka, Jan. 16. On the following day Mrs. Helen M. Gongar and Mrs. Johns, of Salina, Vice President of the State Association, addressed a large audience in Representatives' Hall. On Jan. 23, Mrs. Gove a addressed the House, giving them a brief ketch of the progress of woman suffrage in other States and "erritories, particv in Wvoming and Washington tories. She explained that a bill would be introduced later in the Kansas Legislature phosed into the New Era, a monthly of seking municipal suffrage for women in settle a great many difficult and dangerous questions in the political economy of this State. Her address was listened to attenlively throughout by the members; and she received frequent manifestations of approvthe National Woman Suffrage Association | al, though it was noticed that but few memshe touched more directly upon the passage of a won an suffrage bill. Ineffectual efforts have been made in both houses to secure & committe on woman suffrage. The House however has given women some practical Miss M. Lulu Slough as Docket Clerk and Miss Nora M. Shaffer, assistant postmaster. Four of the pages are boys.

> FOREIGN.-The following Act has received the sanction of the King of Denmark, conferring the right to vote in municipal elections on women in Iceland: "Widows and other married women who are householders, or in any other manner occupy an independent positions, are invested with the vote for the election of the magistrates for the 'sysler' and 'hrappar' (districts and sub-districts into which Iceland is divided) town councillors, and at parochial meetings, if they are twenty five years of age, and, moreover, have fulfilled all legal conditions for the exercise of the above rights."-Olga Fialka was the first woman to receive an order for interior decorations in competition with men. She decorated a theater in Berlin in a masterly manner. One of her pictures has been secured for the New Orleans Exposition .- Mrs. Marshall, the wife of Mr. Alfred Marshall, who succeeds Mr. Fawcett as professor of political economy at Cambridge, assisted her husband in writing Economics of Industry," and has for several years taught political economy in connection with the Cambridge correspondence classes. -- Mme. Nilsson has been decorated by King Alfonso with the cross of the Civil Order of Beneficence, founded by his

Physical Training of Girls. Lucy M. Hall, in the last number of the Popular Science Monthly, in the course of an article on the "Physical Training of Girls," repudiates the theory that we must begin with the mother or grandmother. On the general question of training she says.

If the little girl is to be reared with a view to perfect physical development, she should be dressed in as substantial clothing as her brother, and all trimmings and accessories necessitating extra care and stimulating a tendency to self-consciousness and the impression of sex should be avoided. If the boy is provided with a bicycle, the girl should be given a tricycle, and so with all the inducements by which he is stimulated to seek recreation in the open air. She should share them.

vitality which this course engenders, the girl should chance to make as much noise as a boy, she should not be checked and repressed, while he is sent out of doors to have his frolic out. Above all, should the following of that routine custom in the education of girls, piano-practice, be avoided. The piano is the family vampire which has sapped the vitality of thousands of young girls by keeping them from the healthful recreation and exercise which they so much that no girl should be allowed to take a course of music lessons while she is pursu-

ing the regular routine of her school-work. As the girl approaches womanhood, let it be remembered that the need of healthful mental work is never greater than now. Muscle and nerve and intellect do not develop and grow strong upon sensational and fancy work, and this is why girls at this age often grow morbid, sentimental, and selfconscious. Those instincts which should be kept in abeyance are stimulated into activity, and nervous, hysterical, or chlorotic

conditions result. Where the mind has been healthily directed, the system fortified by unstinted out-of-door recreation, and the muscles trained to endure prologed effort without fatigue, the above conditions will be looked

Walking, running, horseback-riding, tricycle-riding, lawn tennis, swimming, rowing, skating, bowling, hand-ball and general gymnastics are the exercises best adapted to girls, and, for that matter, to any persons who wish a healthful and well-balanced rather than an abnormal physical de-

(The barmful and disfiguring accidents which often result from the rougher games practiced by young men, as well as the graver injuries which are the direct result | and the edge is finished with olive colored of heavy lifting or a sudden severe strain | plush pompons. upon certain sets of muscles, are matters to

Where the girl has been allowed to grow sitting rooms of such guipure squares arto early womanhood neglectful of the re- ranged between wide insertions of coarse quirements for proper physical culture, the pillow lace, or plain double stripes of over-production, as was shown in New York question of what she may then undertake is cambric barmonizing with the netted ground on Friday, where twenty-six quarts of the

-The New Albany Exchange for Woman's | are any organic defects, and, if any exist, regulate her exercise in accordance with the requirements of the case. In nearly all cases, if the work is begun carefully, increased gradually and sustained systematically, the best results will follow.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Orange Pie-A Convenient Kitchen-House Miss Juliet Corson in a recent cooking leson at Baltimore gave directions for an or-

"The Gorden pie crust is the kind that husbands refer to when they tell their wives 'my mother's pie crust would melt in the mouth.' Sift a level teaspoonful of sait with a pound of flour; rub quarter of pound of butter into the flour with the hands, as I am doing now, until so thoroughly mixed as to present the appearance of meal; stir with them just enough cold water to make a jostry tat can be rolled out, and ent parts of the State will be continued | then use it. This is one of the simplest pastries, easily made and delicious.

For Florida orange pie make a nice pastry like that I have just described Grate the yellow rind and squeeze the juice of four oranges; beat the yolks of eight eggs to a cream; beat to a cream quarter of a pound of butter and halfis pound of sugar; mix all these ingredients to a smooth cream: then quickly beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and stir them lightly into the other ingredients; put the mixture at once into the plates lined with the pastry and bake them half an hour in a rather hot stove oven. take care that tney do not burn. The pies may be used hot or be allowed to cool, and then made quite cold on ice. If the bottom of your oven should be too hot cover it with sand an inch thick and let it stay there. A CONVENIENT KITCHEN.

The kitchen ought to be large enough t admit of the necessary work to be carried on there comfortably; it ought to be well lighted and yet shaded from the burning rays of the sun. The floor should be painted, either of a uniform tint or by staining every alternate board light and dark. This is done by painting every alternate board with number which may be procured already mixed with oil), and leaving each alternate board the natural color of the wood, giving them simply

a dressing of oil. Steps, and often needless steps are what tire housekeepers, and wear them out when they ought to be in their prime. It really seems as if some of our houses were built in | casions are de riguer long. a way to make just as many steps as possible, instead of saving them. The pantry is often separated from the kitchen by the dining room, and there being not even a cleset in the kitchen, all the cooking utensils are at least twenty feet from the

The pantry shou'd open out of both kitchen and duing room, and in every sitchen there ought to be a small closet near e cook stove for helding a few plates, bowle, cupe, knives, forks and spoons. There should be also space in the cupboard for salt. epper, spices, sugar, molasses and vinegar; and room in the bottom of the closet for pots, pans, skillets, etc. How many steps such an arrangement would save a housekeeper in one day, to say nothing of the

number saved in a month or a year. There should always be a pump in the kitchen, then a few feet of rubber hose will enable one to fill the reservoir on the cookstore, or the rinsing tub on washing day, without stepping from the pump or lifting a bucket of water. There are many other conveniences which any woman can contrive to save steps in the kitchen, and, dear husrands, let me just whisper a word in your ear. It will pay you to spend some thought and labor upon this subject. Try it, and see if your wives and daughters are not enough brighter and happier to repay you. They will not be "tired to death" all the time, but can do the work so much easier that they will be fresh and bright, and with time to practice up the long neglected music, or to read the last new book with you in the evening.

Dust is a great obstacle to successful winlow gardening. Ivies and all other smoothleaved plants may be kept clean by washing the leaves with a sponge or soft cloth. Plants with downy leaves should be set in a bathtub or sink, and freely showered by water from a pot with a fine rose, held high above them, When the room is swept the plants should be covered with a thin cloth or with newspapers, kept from resting on them; these are to remain over them until the dust

No plant needs so much moisture at the not when in an inactive state as while growing But such sorts as the hyacinth, when pushing rapidly, are less liable to be injured by over watering than by too little water. See to it that the balls of earth are saturated to their centers on alternate days. A little iquid manure or soot-water, if applied as the flower-shoots develop, will be helpful to

The calls ought now to be growing with rigor, and if so, will require an abundance of water. Water standing constantly in the saucers while it is making its growth will be beneficial rather than injurious.

When plants are the least vigorous, insects on them are the most destructive. For getting rid of the green fly on the foliage we have great faith in a vigilant eye and the use of the thumb-nail, or a sprinkling of powdered tobacco-retuse to be procured at the cigar factories, will destroy tham. Against scale and mealy-bug a tooth-brush and warm soapsuds are the best equipments for doing effective battle.

FASHION AS IT FLIES.

If, from the exhaberance of health and | Economy in Dress-New Fancy Work-

Roller-Skating Suits-Novelties. There are ladies who go into good society who dress on \$50 a year, upon an average. They buy the material and make every article they wear themselves. The best dress is cas hmere instead of silk or satin. There is not a new bonnet or hat with every change of season, but a re-touching of the "negative" of last year. When it is remembered need. It should be a rule of every educator | that a good cloak that will last for three winters, can be bought for \$12, a very neat, becoming bonnet made for \$3, a handsome, stylish, serviceable dress for \$8, it will be seen that with only \$50 and a small left-over ward robe to begin with, a lady can dress like a ady, and have several changes. But it demands Napoleonic courage to face the exigiencies of the situation, the rigid economy in every small detail, the planning of the annual campaign, and the harassing minutia of the pence and half-pence to be strictly accounted for. Upon \$100 a year an expert

needlewoman ought to be well dressed. THE ARASENE EMBROIDERY work is destined to usurp the crazy quilt em ployment of its regal crown. The results of this needle work are certainly more satisfactory than that which comes from the barum scarum putting together of different | ers-the watch tower being 126 feet high, pieces of silk and then making cross tracks | and the astronomical tower ninety-eight feet over the seams, which is very incorrectly called "embroidery" by crazy quilt lunatics, A very handsome mantel drapery has a border of pond lilies in arasene, worked on black satin, The lilies, of course are white, with the yellow centres, and the leaves are in shaded olive green. The work stands out | the play-rooms, where the children may like painting on its black background. Above | spend the recess in inclement weather. A the satin is set a strip of pale olive plush,

be deprecated, not emulated, and perfect list of fancy work, worked for the most part physical training does not require such sac- in colors with gold intermixed, and very elegant wall decorations are made for ladies'

very nice for young ladies' apartments and dainty dressing-rooms furnished so that early callers may be received sans gene.

Ancient kinds of embroidery seem to be gaining more favor every day, and everything antique is bunted up with the greatest avidity; painters too of note are employed to compose designs after old specimens, and we have been astonished at seeing patterns reminding us of old heirlooms in the shape of chair covers worked in diminutive tent and sloping Gobelin stitch, etc., in dead colors, displayed at some of the first rug shops of some of our large capitals, side by side with Chinese, Indian, or Japanese embroid eries in bright, sometimes flaming reds and yellows, and bizarre, grotesone designs; yet this strange contrast is morely lauguing to

AT A ROLLE KATING EXHIBITION New York the other evening a lovely young girl wore a dress of amber corded silk, kilt-pleated above a four-inch ruffle of the same fabric set on in box pleats. With this was worn a jaunty cutaway French guard coat of black velvet, lined with royal cardinal and edged all around with pleatings of cardinal satin, which showed some inches beyond the edge of the leng-paneled fronts. There was a full Fedora vest of the amber satin, which showed in fine contrast against the black velvet coat, and the draping in the back was caught up with royal cardinal satin ribbons. A Turkish fex of dark red velvet completed the costume.

Another stylish and pretty roller-skating costume made this season is formed of amaranth red and golden brown India cloth. The skirt has a band of natural beaver around the foot, the waterfall drapery in the back is slightly hemmed, and the front of the very long apron tunicis bordered with the same fur and looped with golden brown satin ribbons at each side. The short Louis XIV. coat of plain golden brown India cloth has a shirred vest of amaranth red serge. and above this is a pelerine of natural beaver, with muff and Rob Roy cap to match.

Aurors pink, a warm golden rose, is the latest shade of this fashionable color. Even the fine ribbed knit or woven merind shirts for babies have long sleeves.

Heliotrope, which is as fashionable for a color as for a perfume, comes in seven different shades.

Blondes affect black tulle ball dresses with mbroideries of jet. The navy blue blouse suit for little girls is

The sleeves of all babies' dresses for all oc Cloth in small soft, colored checks is becoming more popular for tailor-made dresses than plain cloth. These dresses are now, no matter of what color, invariably bound with

revived for spring wear.

black silk braid.

The new plaided flannels for children are in charming shades of red, blue, green, brown, and being, with dashes of yellow and black, all the combinations of color so arranged as to produce the most delightful barmony with the contrasts.

New tailor-made jackets are quite short with straight round basques about six or seven inches in depth. A few are made perfectly plain, but the majority are elaborately braided or trimmed with Astrakhan or marabout.

Presses for midwinter are being made of a beavy rouge-surfaced serge, delightfully warm and clinging in its nature, and made up with velveteen of a deeper or contrasting shade. Very comfortable and protective are these heavy suits, but they must be very cautiously put off for the lighter gowns which this season are so generally adopted for full dress. The danger to health caused by wearing a heavy dress during the daytime, and then discarding it for one totally inadequate in respect to warmth, is declared by prominent physicians to be the most hezardous trifling with life and health since the general abandonment of thin-soled shoes and the practice of tight lacing.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Harvard Divinity School has seven professors and elven students. The University of Pennsylvania is trying to raise money for a gymnasium. Of \$50,000 desired, \$10,000 has already been secured. Countess Bose, of Cassel, has left as a legacy to the University of Berlin the sum of 780,000 marks, nearly \$200,000, for the bene-

fit of poor students of medicine. Professor Martin L. D'Ooge, of the chair of greek of the University of Michigan, has received the appointment of director of the American School of Classic Studies at Athens, Greece, for 1885 and 1886. He will be granted a leave of absence for the above

School Trustee Joseph Strauss, of College Point, L. I., ordered the discontinuance of chanting the Lord's Prayer in the public schools. The mothers of children held an indignation meeting and threatened to boycott him. The objectionable order was re-

That education is making rapid strides in the South is shown by the fact that in Florids alone the number of public schools has increased from 676 eight years ago to 1,479 at the present time, while during the same period the number of pupils in attendance has increased over 80 per cent.

The preliminary programme of the proceedings of the International Congress of Educators, to be held at the New Orleans Exposition, February 23d to 28th, has been published. President Arthur is named as the honorary president, and Commissioner John Eston, of the Bureau of Education, as acting president. The list of vice presidents includes the names of a number of gentlemen connected with educational in-

stitutions. State University met a few days ago and approved plans for three new buildings to replace science hall, lately burned. The cost of buildings end equipment is \$293,000, which sum, together with \$45,000, will be asked of the present Legislature. A new agricultural course was mapped out, to consist of two winter courses of twelve weeks each, and with moderate requirements for admission. This is arranged as a compro-mise with those farmers demanding a sepa-

rate college. An English school teacher holds a most mportant position in England and is much better paid than here. A master, corresponding with our grammar school principals, receives from \$1,500 to \$8,000 a year, and headmasters of such schools as Eton or Rugby are credited with receiving from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year. But, per contra, women are rarely employed, and if they are, must be content with what would seem a more pit-tance to our primary school teachers. Taken by and large, as the sailors say, the American system is the best

A "model" school building has been erected at Hartford, Conn., and as model school buildings are rare, this one deserves a description. It is a brick, with stone trimmings, is two stories high, with an attic and basement, and is surmounted with two towhigh. The structure is intended to oe fireproof, and the walls, twenty inches in thickness, have an air space four inches wide, extending from the ground to the roof. The boilers are in a separate building, too, to add to the security. But most uneque of all are hall with sesting capacity for 1,200,a lecture-room, a chemical laboratory, and an observ atory equipped with a large equatorial tele Netted guipure again takes its place in the | scope complete the conveniences for instruction beyond those generally given to chil of the building was \$255,000.

The strawberry market is not troubled with over-production, as was shown in New York of her husband at Washington city, a more serious one. If she be in college, the of cream and lined with a color to agree, a luscious fruit, from Florida, were sold at the reckless, the idle, and the criminal classes; after two hours of playing, evidently in the trings being generally added below. Darned rate of \$3.50 a quart.

lace squares put between insertion also look | WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

The Evolving of a New Civilization for

the Nations.

Will it Be An Advance Or a Retrograde? What Relation Shall America Sustain to It? Is There to Be a Carnival of Bloodshed in the Old World and What Will We Do About It?

BY C. H. REEVE, PLYMOUTH, IND. Written for the Sunday Sentinel.

"Affairs in Europe seem to be assuming the form of very serious complications. Do you think the Nations there will drift into war?" said a friend to me lately in the course of convertation. The question brings forward a view of conditions worthy of the most serious consideration.

The nations of Europe do not feel like going to war. None of them see a prospect for gain in any war, while the end of war is entirely beyond the bounds of any calculation. Modern tendency is toward arbitration; but that tendency will have its period of dominancy and be followed by one of be ligerency. The reasons for and expediencies governing alliances, are constantly changing; and in case of war between any of the Nations in Europe, the change of conditions would be such, that change of alliances would be inevitable, and a general war would be likely to result. No Nation in Europe will engage in war if it can avoid it.

But, there are forces in operation that can not be controlled. What the result of their action will be is beyond all possible divining or any probable guess.

The world has entered upon the beginning of a new civilization, and its character and progress can not be prophesied. Centuries ago, the forces leading to civilzation began in the Orient and have spread to the Occident, culminating in the civilization of today. It has rolled around the earth and completed a circle.

In the Western world, on a part of this continent it has brought civil and religious liberty. On the Southern continent, former barbarism is succeeded by a condition of chronic anarchy - religious superstitions combatting all efforts to secure liberty.

In the East, the struggle for civilization is beginning anew, and when the wave shall have again rolled around the earth, what kind of civilization will exist in the place of that now existing? "The brotherhood of man" has been the basis of ethics in later generations with us. The equilibrium between good and evil has been maintained. vice and immorality seem to have been gilded rather than lessened. As the world has been brought into close neighborhood by steam and electricit the moral sensibilities have become somewhat deadened in certain respects-probably a result of the meeting and conflict of ethical creeds and moral practices as the different peoples come to know each other. Great disasters and great crimes do not shock us-or only momentarily. They follow each other so rapidly we have not time to contemplate them and they are passed with a glance.

They create some pity which we evince by giving practical relief in the one case, and a distrust of all men entrusted with execution or the law, and we call in Judge Lynch in the other case. Are we retrograding? Has Materialism obtained the ascendency? Have the forces that brought us to our present civilized condition spent themselves and are we falling into the shadows as did all progressive peoples before us, who reached their zenith and passed away, leaving ruins which it has taken centuries to resurrect from the covering heaped on them by uncivilized successors? It looks like it. On the extreme Eastern limits Progress has begun working with new material and is presenting some phenomenal results.

The praying machines of Japan are hundred ! neglected and have beed converted to secular uses. Even the government has appointed a commission to inquire into the Christian religion, with a view to the adoption of it or so much as may be found to be an improvement on Buddhism! What have we here as a phase of the new material? Individuals and nations have suffered annihilation rather than yield one moment to a demand that they change their religious opinions. Nothing bas so stirred men and women as an attack on their beliefs and customs of a religious nature, and nothing has been so hard to overcome. But here, we have a people—the votaries of a faith for hundreds of years-who treat it as a matter of business. Isolated from the world until within a generation or two, they come face to face with new religions and new practices, and they set to work as a matter of business -not only for the individual, but for the public policyto investigate, with a view to adopting the new if it appears to be preferable to the old? What kind of a mentality is it that gives the

first impetus to the new civilization? At the same time, the struggle between despotism and liberty grows fiercer in Asia, Africa, and Eastern Europe. Slowly, but surely, the spirit of Revolution moves onward, becoming sensible to more and more who gain in knowledge, in canning, in courage, in desperation, in feelings of indifference to banishment, imprisonment and death! Slowly but surely terrorism is making the reign and the life of mighty rulers and their counselors more and more uncertain; and the invisible hands that kill grow more numerous and more skillful every

Your space will not permit me to refer to other unusual conditions. Take the mentality of Japan, China. India, Egypt, Turkey. Afghanistan, Persia ond eastern Russia, and other social and political conditions of the people there governed and govering; and with the civilization of Western Europe on one side and the moral forces flowing thence, and from America on the other, starting active operations through the mentality of such a people as the Japanese, what will be the moral and political philosophy that will rise as a wall on either band? When the mentality as well as physical results flawing from the millions in Central Africa, who are being brought into the arena-an unknown force—shall become a factor of monstrous power, and the conflict of interests now beginning, in the efforts of the nations of Western Europe to apportion the dark continent among themselves, what will be the cutgrowth? What ideas of human rights will obtain? What beliefs as to a hereafter? What doctrines as to mine and thine While the West retrogrades and the East advances in civilization, in the centuries to come, what will be the basis for ethics and the forms for government? How far are we to be held responsible for any failure there may be in any of it? Having reached the highest level men can

attain in seeking liberty and still have government and order, we find ourselves moving toward centralization; restraint of the individual; curbing the prerogatives of the subdivisions and lesser agencies in government; society seperating into the aristo crat and the plebian, with public control dren in our public schools. The total cost | rapidly passing into the hands of the ar stocracy, and that the aristocracy of wealthnot brains and morality. With a growth like fungi we find among us

citizenship, have become a power that is dangerous even now, and capable of irreparable mischief Gradually, more or less of their pernicious dectrine is fusing into be lief in the minds of the honest laboring classes, and the latter possess the power to paralize every industry at any moment by negative action—by merely folding their bands and refusing to do anything. If they would so set, as a unit, they could prevent anything being done for a sufficient length of time to produce National ruin, from which, there could be no recovery save under a Military Government, where individual

liberty could have no existence. Combustible elements exist for a universal war and are ready for ignition. A slight thing could precipitate it. Where would it end? In the years to come-perhaps the near future-aerial navigation will be accomplished. Armies on the earth will be attacked by forces sent from the air high above. Air ships supplied with destructives will be guided over armies, fleets and fortifications and the deadly missiles will be dropped upon them. Even rival aeronauts may attack and destroy each other and their ships in mid-air, armed with electricity in forms that human invention will evolve. Attack and defense have, so far, nearly kept even pace, and it has not deterred war. New discoveries of subtle forces in nature, will give control to men for unlimited destruction of human life, and with that knowledge will come new ideas of morals and new civilization.

It is not possible to educate the barbarian entirely out of humanity and no civilization will ever accomplish it. From the Royal pageant, the Presidential State dinner, the parade of civic societies, the outfit of the cow-boys, the trappings of the Indian, down the barbarian is manifest. The trappings are dictated by the same influence and they are differences only in degree. One is the creation of the highest powers of genius, science and art; and thence on down to the conceptions of the lowest intelligence but it is all the cropping out of the barbarisn in man, which always has and always will dominate evrything else, and his highest attainments will be used for its gratification to a greater or less extent.

In this country we have now entered upon one of the greatest revolutions in the history of the Nation; and if Grover Cleveland lives to complete his term, we shall have made an advance into a world of new ideas and political propositions that will prevent a return to the worst and least practical of those we have favored up to this time. Whether we will continue to move on ward, or whether we will turn aside after more evil methods of a new kind after his administration shall be passed, is yet to be learned.

Four thousand years ago, thirty thousand workmen at the dictation of one man, withrevenues raised by his direction, built the mighty pyramids. It has taken forty centuries to replace the civilization of his day with our own. Forty centuries hence--more or less-and our own civilization will be replaced by one as different from it as that is different from the one existing when the pyramids were built. Between, will be more dark ages.

The people of the United States have it in their power to shape the civilization of the world for centuries and elevate it to the highest level. If they would learn the power, the value, and proper uses of the rights they have as citizens and then properly tse them, the perfection of life could be reached and the security of knowledge and order be assured. The wise, the honest and the orderly would rule and the ignorent, the dishenest and turbulent would be restrained. Under our Government the first chance is given to humanity to establish and perpetuate civil and religious libertywhich include knowledge and order is the inherent barbarism going, finally, o so far dominate as to throw aside that chance, in the greed for gain, and for power in the individual to rule his fellows? And in the misuse and abuse of the rights of citizenship will there become fixed a code of ethics under which we will go back to despotic rule and the dwarfing results that beong to it?

We have reached the turning point, and the morel forces born of our acts until now are solving that question, with the chances in favor of the retrograde result. As with other things, we shall rass through many crises-sometimes forward, sometimes backward; but unless we hold to the better elements now at the surface and that will continue to be prominent during the revolution that will exist for the next four years, we

shall advance less than we go back, and inally cease to advance at all. I am impressed with the opinion that we have reached the level of periection permitted to us in the Infinite economy (not that we can not improve, but that we will not) and that, starting from our own a new ly | zation-creating a new mentality has ready begun on the eastern shores of the *cific, and will move to the western in e counte of time. That one of the effects present conditions will be an almost unirereal war in the not far distant future. We ave the means-if we will use them-to respe its evils, profit in many ways during its progress and perpetuate liberty for many generations. Will we do it? Are not the

chances in favor of our being drawn into it to be the greatest sufferer? Our statesmen will be wise if they heed the signs of the times and shape the public colicy for safety. And we, the people, will he wise if we see to it that none but our best men are entrusted with the direction of public affaire.

A WOMAN'S CURSE.

How It Has Followed a Gambler Over Land and Ocean for Ten Years. |San Francisco Alta

"If you want to hear a strange story," said people daily. Among the lower classes, a gentleman to a reporter of the Alta, veslowly but surely do the numbers increase | terday, in Golden Gate Park, "engage that | gray-haired man in conversation and get him to tell you his history. It will repay you for your time," and he indicated a prematurely aged man with a sad face sitting in the sun on one of the benches of the park. The reporter needed no second invitation, and was soon seated by the man with the

"I am told," said the seeker after facts, that you have a life story strange in the extreme, and that you are not averse to relating it.

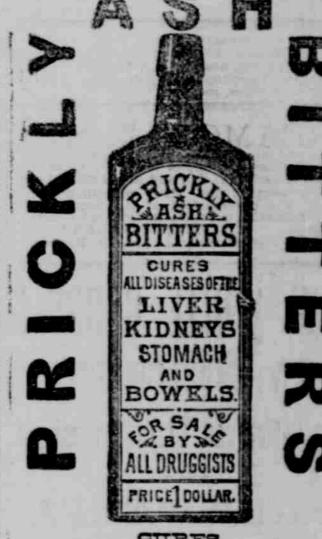
The eyes of the man were turned on the

speaker for a moment, and then folding his white hands in his lap, he said: "Yes it is a story. I am a murderer and a reformed gambler; but you need not shrink so from ne. Ten years ago I owned the largest and most popular gambling parlors in the city of Chicago, and on Saturday nights I dealt my own faro game, in which pusiness, of course, I made a great deal of money. Many unpleasant incidents grew out of my business, but I always excused it on the ground that men did not have to play my games any more than they were obliged to drink poison. I finally got to noticing and expecting one young man in particular, who slways came when it was my night to deal. At first he played boldly, and as a consequence, lost heavily; but as he grew more familiar with the game he played carefully, and acted as though life depended on his winning, which in fact was the case, as it afterward proved. I got acquainted with him, addressing him as Brown, but knowing that was not his true name. I think he followed the game for months, winning a little sometimes, but generally losing heavily. At last be came one night, and I saw by his nushed face that he had been drinking, although he looked apparently cool. He sat down to the table, drew out a small roll of money, and, laying it down before him, said There is in that little pile my fortune, my honor, and my life. I either win all or lose all this night. Begin your game; I am ready." Others joined in at first and played for awhile, but withdraw from the game and watched the strange young man at my right. thousands who advocate communism, and | He played to win, but fate was against him, they draw to their ranks the vicious, the | for he lost, won, and lost again, and finally

Leaning back in his chair, with compressed lips and face blanched to a dear ily white. ness, he looked me in the eye a moment, and, rising, said: "My money, honor, and happiness have gone over the table, never to return. I said my life would go with them so it shall. Tell my wife I have gone too far to return." Before we could prevent it he put a derringer to his breast and shot himself through the heart, falling upon the table that had been his ruin and death.

"His wife came, awful in the majesty of her grief, and, after satisfying berieff that her husband was dead, she asked: 'Where is the seeper of this dreadful place? I was pointed out, and, striding up to me so that her finger almost touched my pallid face, she exclaimed in tones that are ringing in my ears yet, "Oh. you soulless wretch, with heart of stone! You have lured my husband from me, sent him to perdition, widowed me and orphaned my children. You are his murderer, and may God's curse rest ucon you eternally!' And, with a wild scream, Oh, my husband! my child!' she fell fainting on the body of the corpse

"I lingered for weeks in a brain fever, that curse seeming always to be the burden of my mind. On my recovery I burned the fixtures of my den and closed the place, and have devoted most of my time to travel with the hope of escaping that woman's just curse, but I can't. I believe it is on me forever, and I feel that I was the man's murderer. I am rich, and my first attempt was to get the dead man's wife to accept an annuity from me, but she refused all aid, and tried to support herself by her own labor. I relieved my mit d to some extent, however, by settling a certain sum on her and her children, which passes through her father's hands and ostensibly comes directly from him. Her children to the cumbersome and revolting adorn- are receiving a fine education by this means, ments of the naked savage, all along the line | and my will, safely locked in her father's office, bequeaths to her and her children my entire wealth, some \$100,000. My life," concluded he, "is devoted largely to visiting gambling dens, where I meet young men who are on the highway to bell, and wara them of their danger. Thanks be to God. I have succeeded in many cases in saving then; and now, young man, remember this story and let it always stand up as a white specier between you and the gambling-table. See to it that the poison does not enter your veins:" a: I be pulled his hat over his moistened eyes at a strode silently away.



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